### Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-At Piney Ridge. AMERICAN ART GALLERIES-Day and Evening-Edu-CATIONS! Exhibition.

BHOU THEATRE—S:15—Courted Into Court.

BROADWAY THEATRE—S:16—L'Arlesienne.

CARNEGIE HALL—S:16—Illustrated Lecture.

CASINO—5:15—Lest. Strayed or Stolen.

DALY'S THEATRE—11—Lecture—S:15—The Wonder.

DALY'S THEATRE—11—Lecture—S:15—The Wonder.

BDEN MUSER—Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cine matographe.
EMPIRE THEATRE-S:20-Under the Red Roba.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S:15-Tess of the D'Ur-

VILLEATRE S Carmen.
EN THEATRE S:20 Never Again.
DO OPERA HOUSE S Madame Sans-Gene.
EM OPERA HOUSE S:15 The Wrong Mr. HERALD SQUARD THEATRE-S:15-The Girl from Faris
HOYTS TREATRE—S.20—My Friend from India,
HOYTS TREATRE—S.20—My Friend from India,
HOYING PLACE THEATRE—S. dambois,
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—S. ine Serenade,
KOSTER & BIALLS—S. Gayest Manhattan,
INCELM THEATRE—S.20—The Mayflower,
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—S. Das Rheingold,
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—S.16—Vaudeville,
PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville,
WALLACK'S—S.15—Miss Manhattan,
14TH STREET THEATRE—S.16—Sweet Inniscarra,

#### Index to Advertisements.

	mannon	
Page	Col.)	Page Col.
Amusements Sannouncements I Sannouncemen	5-6 Instruction 4 legal Notices 4 Mariages & 1 6 New Publicati 6 Ocean Steame 2 Proposals 6 Planos & Orga 5-8 Public Notice 1 Railroads	Deaths   7 6 6 0 008

### Business Notices.

For curing Catarrh and cold in head there is no equal to Ely's Cream Balm. Trial size 10 cents.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES OF THE TRIBUNE. DAILY, \$10 a year; \$1 a month. Without Sunday, \$5 year, 90 cents a motth. Sunday Tribune, \$2. Weekly, \$1. Kemi-Weekly, with Twinkies, \$2. Twinkies, \$2. POSTAGE—Extra posings to foreign countries, and in New-York City, must be paid by subscriber.

MAIN OFFICE, 154 Nassau-st. BRANCH OFFICE, UP TOWN, 1,242 Broadway. LONDON OFFICE, 75 Fleet st., E. C.

# New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Sixteen survivors of the steamship FOREIGN.—Sixteen survivors of the steamship Ville de St. Nazaire were taken into Greenock by the tramp steamer Yanariva, which picked them up at sea in an open boat. — The Ministers of the Powers have decided to order the withdrawal of the Greek and Turkish troops from the Thessalian frontier, under penalty of a blockade. — The Sultan of Morocco has forbidden his subjects to make pilgrimages to Mecca on account of the plague. — The Russian gold reserve is said to be growing. 

DOMESTIC .- Senator Hill is trying to reorganize the Democratic party in this State for the campaign next fall. — The crest of the flood wave passes slowly down the Mississippi flood wave passes slowly down the Mississippi, causing great anxiety lest the levees break.

Since March 4 twenty American citizens have been released from Cuban jails, and only three who have asked for assistance are still in prison.

The coal field of Jackson County, Ohio, has been sold to a London syndicate for \$4,000,000.

A tornado passed through a part of Texas, doing injury to the State University and other buildings at the State Capital; the loss of two lives was reported.

Colonel A. C. Tyler's house at New-London, The Elms, was destroyed with its contents, the total loss being about \$300,000.

about \$300,000.

CITY.—Monsignor Merry del Val, the Papal delegate to Canada, arrived from Europe.

Services celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of Father Augustine F. Hewit to the priesthood were held in the Paulist Fathers' Church. — William H. Pickard, of Montreal, died suddenly at the Hoffman House. — A number of steamfitters and helpers received notice that they must sign new rules if they wished to continue work, fear was felt that a big strike to continue work; fear was felt that a big strike would follow.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair and slightly warmer. The temperature yester day: Highest, 46 degrees; lowest, 35; average 414.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR RATE WARS. The dissenting opinion by Justice White, conthe Transmissouri case, certainly commends it self to common-sense, even though it be conceded that the judgment of the court as delivered by Justice Peckham accords with strict construction of the law. It is by no means improbable, however, that in the end the strict construction of the statute by the majority of the court may redound to the general good upon the principle enunciated by General Grant that the best way to get rid of a bad law is to enforce it. If it be found that strict construction of the law puts under its ban every agreement or combination by which merchants regulate their relations with each other or working men's unions seek to regulate wages or hours of labor, it is certain that we shall not have to wait long for its radical amendment or repeal. In that case we shall have learned another lesson in government illustrating the dangers of hasty legislation inspired by half-thinkers, demagogues and cranks. Granted that trusts are an evil, as fostering monopoly and restraining legitimate enterprise and trade, it by no means follows that political blacksmiths can the people would not tolerate. At all events, destroy them by sledge-hammer legislation the people decided to restore power to McKinley without doing vastly more harm than benefit to and his associates. The McKinley duty was 11 the business interests of the country. It may turn out, after all, that trade is more prosperous under natural laws than under statutory restrictions and restraints.

However that may be, one thing is certainthe owners and managers of railway property cannot afford to wait for the remedial legislation which the Supreme Court decision has rendered necessary. They certainly cannot if what some of them have been saying about the imminence of rate wars and their rulnous effects upon the business of the country is true. It is idle now to talk about the reasonableness and justice of the opinion of the minority of the court, or the disasters threatened by the judgment rendered by a bare majority of the Justices. That is sheer waste of time. The railway managers are confronted by a condition which, if their own misgivings are well founded, demands their most serious consideration. No matter what they may think, or how lawyers may differ as to its soundness or unsoundness, the Supreme Court decision is final. It is law, and must be so recognized. They must adapt themselves to it and conduct their business in accordance with the interpretation of the Court. The necessity for its amendment or repeal seems obvious and urgent, but modification or repeal takes time and can only come by slow processes. Meanwhile, if we are to believe the representatives of the railway interests who have spoken on the subject, there is danger that a slashing of rates will begin which will result in widespread disaster unless steps are taken immediately to avert it.

The Tribune has taken the position that there is no real necessity for any such outbreak; that though it be an enormously difficult task, it is possible to prevent it; that the responsibility for it and for the impairment of values and demoralization of business resulting from it will be upon the rallway managers themselves and no one else, and that they have only to determine to maintain rates and keep faith with each other and with dence. We are told that this is easy to say, but impracticable in fact, because of the vast number of corporations concerned, their wide ramifications and conflicting interests, and the impossibility of harmonizing so many divergent opinions and policies. The difficulties in the way are obvious and not denied. But why should it be

this, may not the railway managers work totion of a great disaster as easily and as effectively as the banking institutions of this city and of the whole country have done so often in similar crises? Have railway managers less at stake or less responsibility than bank officers? ally it has averaged 17 per cent. By no means. On the contrary, the investments in railway property which will be endangered by rate wars are largely in excess of those in banking institutions. Are they less patriotic? Why should they be? Or is there any excuse for their being less honest with each other and with the public, so that they cannot act together in good faith for their own profit and the public good?

The history of railway management in this country is notoriously clouded. There have been indications within the last few years of a disposition on the part of those now in control to redeem its reputation. There could be no better opportunity than the present to demonstrate that purpose effectively. It is not the province of The Tribune to point out the processes or suggest methods. It is a duty it owes the public to call the attention of the railway managers to the patent facts in the situation and to their consequent responsibility for whatever may happen.

#### THE TRANSVAAL TROUBLES.

Day by day the outlook in South Africa grows more threatening. The British Government, while conducting an elaborate investigation into the relationship between the Chartered Company and the Transvaal, shows no sign of relinquishing one lota of its rights, or claims, as you will, over the latter. Nor does the Boer Republic-or its President, who above all men of his time can say "I am the State"-show any sign of conciliation, or of a disposition to remove those just causes of offence which not only England but nearly all other civilized naions have against it. On the contrary, Mr. Krüger has assumed an attitude of defiance, and instead of granting reforms in the direction of liberal institutions and true republicanism, is almost daily adding to the burdens and grievances of his foreign-born subjects.

This is not pleasant to say of a so-called republic, but it is unhappily true. The Transvaal is a republic only in name. It is in truth a despotism, oligarchical in form, monarchical in fact. The foreign-born residents constitute an overwhelming majority of the white population, and most of them earnestly desire to beome permanent residents and full citizens. Yet they are denied practically all civil rights, except those of paying taxes and being drafted into the army. Such has always been the case, but this year their condition is made more grievous and hur. liating still by the imposition of a system under which every foreigner is treated as a convict on ticket-of-leave. The most burdensore and obnoxious monopolies in trade are not merely permitted, but are actually created and maintained by the Government. Freedom of the press is denied, and papers venturing to criticise the Government are suppressed as arbitrarily as ever they were in Russia. Freedom of meeting and of speech are als denied, so that if half a dozen men stop together for a moment in the street to exchange views on a topic of the day, they are liable to be hustled into Pretoria jail as felons. And, finally, the Supreme Court of the Republic, the last barrier between popular rights and autocratic despotism, is practically abolished. Paul Kriiger is Executive, Legislature and Judiciary, all in one.

That much of this is in direct violation of the State's obligations and pledges to Great Britain is not denied. The only answer Mr. Krüger makes to it is to put in a burlesque bill for damages from the Jameson raid, to call the Queen "a fractious woman," to increase his military armaments, to make a close alliance with the little Orange Free State, and to renew his intrigues with Germany; to which Germany responds by sending 3,000 soldiers to Damaraland. That is not a wise course for the Transvaal to cutred in by Justices Field, Gray and Shiras, in pursue, nor does it commend the Transvaal use to those whose natural sympathies would 1883 .....14,231,367 57,236,476 2,453,663 12,897,916 be with a gallant little republic struggling for independence. The autocrat of Pretoria is doing his utmost to alienate sympathy and to make his cause unworthy of success. It would be deplorable to have a war in South Africa, in which the Transvaal would be crushed out of independent existence. But it would also be deplorable to have human rights made a mockery in a professed republic, and one of the fair est and richest lands on earth dragged through reaction and brutal tyranny into hopeless bar-

## FALSEHOOD BY PERCENTAGE.

The percentage cheat has broken out again, The Democrats imagine that, as they have no solid objection on which they can venture to rest their opposition to the proposed tariff, they may at least create a prejudice against it by pretending that it is extreme and outrageous in its provisions, going far beyond the McKinley bill, which, they are in the habit of saying, cents per pound on clothing wool then costing 22 cents, and the Dingley bill proposes the same duty of 11 cents on the same wool. But because it now costs abroad only 17 cents, the Democrats rave about the horrible increase in wool duties from 50 to 65 per cent, and want to know whether the people will stand the addition of more than a quarter to that duty. This is a mere sample of the kind of so-called reasoning employed in the House by the hour.

A specific duty is exactly the same, whether the market price at the moment happens to be high or low. It adds not one cent more or less to the cost of the imported product to consumers. Its main object is to render the revenue of the Government and the defence of home industries less dependent upon the real or artificial fluctuations of foreign markets. The 11 cents per pound is just 11 cents, whether speculation abroad has put wool up to 33 cents or down to 17. The men who do not want home industries defended, and the other men who want the Government revenue cut short in order that the free-silver form of National bankruptey may prevail, are angry beyond expression at a duty which does not flinch in protecting or in yielding revenue, and in order to cheat the people into being robbed set up the pretence that the duty is actually raised, whenever the foreign price falls. But the pretence has no truth in it, and

11 cents is 11 cents all the time. The Democratic mode of using printed estimates of the proposed and former duties is essentially dishonest. The fact is deliberately concealed that exactly the same duties as those of the McKinley act, because of lower foreign prices now, would work out a higher percentage of imported valuations. The records of "The London Economist" show that the average of all export prices from Great Britain was 9 per cent lower in 1896 than in 1892. If the decline in American imports from that and other countries averages only as much, five of the seven schedules on which Dingley duties appear by the percentage method to be higher than those the public to avert disaster and restore confi- of the McKinley tariff would be found to bear lower duties by allowance for that difference in price only. Thus, the chemicals schedule, already noticed, includes articles of which the imports at last year's prices were \$26,866,371. but if valued at the prices of 1892 the amount

for the same quantities would be about \$29,520,-

000, and the percentage of proposed duties on

impossible? The case may not be entirely dutiable articles only would be 28.48, which is

analogous, but why, in such an emergency as nearly a tenth lower than the rate in 1893. In the same manner the rates on earthenware and gether for the general welfare and the preven- glassware, metals, lumber, cotton goods, wool and woollen goods and silk goods will be found lower than in 1893. But on many of the classes the decline in prices has been more than 9 per cent; in fact, on manufactured products gener-

Such deceiving comparisons will not lead the people to forget that there is an absolute need to-day for a larger revenue than was required under the McKinley act, not only because the country has grown in population and in the demands upon its public service during four years, but because the Democratic Administration has fastened upon the country a new debt of over \$262,000,000, raising the annual interest charge over half, or \$12,127,184. The Postal Service has been enlarged within the last four years by laws which President Cleveland has signed, and the Naval Service and many other branches of publie business have been by law rendered more costly. In order to provide for the necessary expenses of government and for the Democratic increase of interest, the country requires a larger revenue than it required when President Cleveland was elected.

## MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The decision of the Supreme Court against the railroad associations seemed to most people as a bolt from a clear sky. It was supposed to be certain that the associations were organized with such skill to escape the law that in the highest court, as in those below, the decision must be in their favor. Many people, usually level-headed, rushed to the conclusion that everything was going to be worth nothing, that the railroads had somehow been mysteriously restrained by their agreements from committing suicide, but the hari-karl would at orce begin. Had there been a great body of stocks held through brokerage houses by outside operators, as in former times, instead of a mere lot of recorded bets between brokers about prices, the big unloading of frightened holders might have caused trouble. As such genuine holding was insignificant, the bets of the traders nearly balanced each other, and railroad stocks declined for the week only \$1.77 per share, and trust stocks \$1 20 per share. The fact is that the various associations have been disregarded and their compacts violated so constantly that their abandonment would probably force a steadler condition of actual rates than has existed. The associations tied up the more honest and most of the strongest companies, leaving the least honest free to cheat at their expense. A de gree of impunity was afforded by restrictions which held back the more honest concerns from retallating. With no compact whatever, the weak or knavish road would think twice before provoking war in which the strongest could afford to put down rates far enough to ruin the weaker. Or if, as 'n some cases has happened, one of the stronger concerns felt that the compact had robbed it of part of its legitimate business for the benefit of others, instead of the secret rate-cutting which has been going on so long, followed by instant withdrawal from associations when the Supreme Court gave excuse, and by instant reduction of rates, the stronger roads would have made such rates as they could afford to hold, and the rest would have taken their choice whether to begin was or not. It will not take long to convince people that railread owners and managers are by no means forced to cut their own throats be cause associations dissolve.

The sales of stocks on foreign account have been smaller and less influential than many expected, but may yet serve to take out considerable money invested here. At the same time, the failure of Congress to make any provision against anticipatory imports while the Tariff bill is pending leaves the possibility of some drain on that account. So far the imports have not been larger, and of drygoods have been much smaller, than last year, as the following

Cont	iparison for	the mer wer	to trust was	
will	show:			
	All fm	ports, N. Y.		oods.
	Week.	Four weeks.	Week, Fe	our weeks.
1897	\$8,250,062	\$38,930,407	\$2,271,340	\$8,207,54
1896	9,457,470	38,015,710	2,576,121	11,936,613
1895	13,664,828	44,169,714	4,024,356	13,013,995
1894	8,304,407	40,106,139	1,525,410	9,053,056

ago, and look small compared with those of previous years, and it will be observed that the loss compared with last year is relatively quite heavy in drygoods. But it is possible that at any time, when the passage of a tariff bill scems near to foreign manufacturers, the imports may be rushed into this country with rapidity. Even then they would be largely at foreign risk and carried by foreign capital, though the country would have to pay in the usual time for the goods brought in on American account. The heavy purchases of wool by Americans in London indicate that some money will be required for shipment on that score, and the sugar and tobacco interests may naturally import heavily.

The unsettled credits against Europe in the form of exchange still amount to many millions, and some bankers believe enough to cover differences between exports and imports for six weeks to come. Exports of cotton are naturally running low, and as middling uplands average for March 7.29 cents at New-York, against 7.77 last year, the value of cotton exports for the month outside New-York has been about \$5,000,000 less than last year. Adding all exports from New-York, about \$1,230,000 larger than last year for three weeks reported, the total exports fall behind last year's \$3,700,000, but the excess of exports in March, 1896, was \$9,100,000. The future depends much on the demand for wheat and corn. The Atlantic exports of wheat for four weeks have been 5,009,728 bushels, flour included, against 5,506,220 last year, making for the quar ter about 26,749,349 bushels, against 23,473,118 last year. A greater difference appears in corn, of which exports have been in four weeks 12. 763,579, against 4,577,609 last year, and for the quarter about 57,500,000 bushels, against 30,000,-000 last year. There does not seem to be abate ment of the foreign demand, and with navigation opened exports may enlarge.

Something depends on speculative markets, which have not hindered exports of late. Wheat dropped from 82 to 80% cents last week, corn from 30.12 to 29.87, and cotton from 7.37 to 7.31, It will interest many and instruct some to record the range of prices for sixty active railroad stocks since the year began, for trust stocks, and for wheat, corn and cotton:

Rarely has the range of variation been narrower, except in wheat. Railroad stocks have varied from highest to lowest only 4 per cent of the opening price. Trusts only 6 per cent, corn only 6, and cotton only 6, but wheat has varied 13 per cent, sufficiently indicating how it was inflated in value by persistent false reports. Cotton coming in sight falls below the maximum year for March 242,000 bales, or 40 per cent, and a like decrease for the rest of the year would bring into sight only 484,613 bales more, making the crop 8,257,000. But stocks in sight have decreased scarcely more in March than last year.

The cotton manufacture is doing better, although the suppression of print cloth reports causes distrust. The enormous sales of wool, 46.605.300 pounds for four weeks, against 21,984,576 in the same weeks of 1892, are mainly for speculation and largely between traders, but also show how extensively manu facturers are providing stocks against the anticipated advance of duties, and this is likely to make the market disappointing to speculative holders after the tariff takes effect. The rupture of the ore pool already causes sales of Norrie, according to Cleveland disnatches at a price as low as any expected. \$2.65 | know your duty!'

per ton, which would mean about \$2.40 for standard Mesabi. Some furnaces have stopped for a time because of the great accumulation of stocks, and pig fron is weaker. Bessemer \$10.30 at Pittsburg, but nails and nearly all finished products are in better demand, excepting bars, in which an association still exists. The recent large sales of boots and shoes are said to have been at prices below those asked for some weeks, and other manufacturers are getting comparatively few orders, but prices of hides and leather remain fairly steady and relatively higher than quotations of boots and shoes. Though more works are brought into operation and more hands employed every week, there is not enough consumption yet to cause a general upward movement in prices,

Gladstone has mastered the blcycle at nearly ninety. Surely he is the Grandest of all Grand

The Legislature ought not to extend the terms of the Subway Commissioners. To the Department of Public Works the charge of the subways should be committed. The Subway Commission was created chiefly in order to provide sinecures for politicians. If the commissioners ever had any usefulness they outlived it long

The hens are doing their duty nobly in Lent this year. Eggs are remarkably abundant and Many articles of food can be purchean. chased at moderate and reasonable price Fortunately, there is no Egg Trust. But fish and meat are held at exorbitant figures in the uptown markets. No Fish Trust exists in name, but the margin between the rates which the fishermen themselves receive and the prices in the uptown markets is unjustifiably large. While the tremendously powerful and enormously profitable Beef Trust at Chicago continues to determine the prices for meats, as it does at present, people in all the chief cities of the country will be compelled to pay unreasonable prices for flesh food.

According to the calendar spring is already here, but its ethereal mildness is yet to arrive with the rest of its belated baggage. It still has its winter wraps on, and is a trifle pinched and blue about the nose. It ought to be knit with the graces and the hours in dance if only for the purpose of keeping them and itself warm with the exercise. It will probably take on a rosier aspect one of these days, but is exasperatingly deliberate about it.

#### PERSONAL.

Queen Victoria has approved the appointment of Sir Frederick W. R. Fryer, K. C. S. I., the present Chief Commissioner, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Burmah, on the establishment in the Province of a local Legislature under the provisions of the Ind-ian Councils act of 1881.

The near approach of the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale's seventy-fifth birthday has suggested to the Lend-a-Hand Advisory Committee the idea of markng the day in some special manner, preferably by aising an endowment for the Lend-a-Hand clubs "Of all the memorials," cays the committee, "wai might be proposed for Dr. Hale, none would piez him so much as this monument of the Ten Tim One Corporation, so well furnished that it need a depend upon his personality, and it would be a contain reminder of him and his grand work and to coming generations. Is it not also well for man to see and enjoy his own memorial."

Judge Sears, the Republican candidate for the Mayoralty of Chicago, is an enthusiastic believer in Civil Service reform, and if he is elected he will see that it is enforced in Chicago.

"I have never been in Mexico," says General Powell Clayton, the newly appointed Minister to that country, "but anticipate a pleasant residence there. My wife and one daughter will accompany me, while my younger daughter will remain at school near Philadelphia."

It is announced that St. Andrew's University, Scotland, will soon confer the degree of LL. D. on Miss Sellars, the translator and editor of several books on Greek art and archwology.

President Gilman announces that M. de Couberin, of Paris, president of the Union Française des Universities d'Amérique, offers to bestow annually in the Johns Hopkins University a medal, which is named the Tocqueville Medal, in honor of the illustrious Frenchman who made the well-known study of "Democracy in America." The medal will be awarded to that student of the Johns Hopkins University who shall have written the best essay on some subject in historical or political science taken from French history or politics from 1819 to

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A newly married couple from the country recent ly went to a Boston restaurant, and the bridegroom, wishing to show that he was something of a high-roller, haughtily called for wine. He was asked what kind, and replied; "We want that kind of wine where the cork busts out and the stuff begins to bile and keeps on bilin' till you get thu

A clerk in a Chicago bookstore was surprised not and said to him:
"I want to buy a present of a book for a young man."
"Yes, miss," said he; "what kind of a book do

fou want?"
"Why, a book for a young man."
"Well, but what kind of a young man?"
"Oh, he's tall and has light hair and h
wears blue neckties!"—(Chicago News. It is a custom at Harvard that each class shall

at graduation subscribe or raise among its members a fund sufficient to pay for the annual reunions of the class, for the dinners held every few years, for the class reports, published every five or ten years, and for other similar purposea. As the class becomes extinct these funds are turned over to the that as it had taken man a thousand or fifteen use of the college, and it also frequently happens | hundred years to develop the art (as she under that the fund becomes so large that part of it is stood the books) woman had had no trial as given to the college while there are still many members of the class living. The capital of the funds now paid in to Harvard College stands about as follows: 1502, \$7,300; 1814, \$3,090; 1815, \$6,029; 1817, \$1 207: 1828. \$3.415; 1834, \$1,000; 1835, \$4,512; 1841, \$4,173; 1852, \$4,890; 1853, \$3,725; 1856, \$10,000; 1867, \$3,444.

## LOVE ON THE LINKS.

I see her face in the distance,
From under her jaunty cap.
They're over the run—they've nearly won!—
My love and the other chap.
They sit on a stile together
And wait; it is still our "lle";
I flourish my club, and the skin I rub
From over the caddy's eye.

Confound that chap who's with her-he will utter.
The words I've as yet had no chance to speak;
The devil take the driver and the putter!
The lofter and the mashy and cieck!

At last, on the green, we join them,
But what does he whisper low?
I very much doubt if it's "your hole out,"
Or as to the score, you know!
Foursomes are grewsome, I'm thinking,
You've pain from the time you start,
When a winsome maid, in a gay Scotch plaid,
Tees off, and the ball's your heart!

You've lost the game—you fear you've lost the lassie, Because of t'other fellow, and his cheek; You mutter low: "The devil take the brassey! The lofter and the driver and the cleek!"

"The Augusta (Ga.) News" says that the colony town of Fitzgerald, which was founded in Southwest Georgia two years ago by Grand Army men from the North, is not prospering. It attributes the failure of the experiment to the bad location of the town, and to the fact that the colonists pended too much upon their pensions, and, therefore, did not work enough.

Teacher-Tommy, if you gave your little brother nine sticks of candy and then took away seven, what would that make? mmy-it would make him yell -- (Harper's

rather a frivolous character. A whole recent sitting was devoted to considering whether a member had not violated Parliamentary etiquette by attending the opening in a frock coat, instead of the regulation dress-suit. Finally the offending member was sol-emnly warned of his "indiscretion," narrowly escaping being handed over to the Disciplinary Committee for punishment.

The little personal mention of Judge Roy Bean, of The little personal mention of Judge Roy Bean, of Langtry. Tex., provoked a kind subscriber to send us this; "The picture in your publication of March II of Judge Roy Bean is all right, except the collar and cravat. He was once trying a Mexican for stealing a horse, and his charge to the jury was one of the shortest on record: "Gentlemen of the jury, thar's a Greaser in the box and a hoss missing; you know your duty!" And they did."—(Leslie's Weckly.

### MUSICAL COMMENT.

An appeal to popular curiosity seems to be an idle

MRS, BEACH'S SYMPHONY-WOMEN COM-POSERS-THE ORATORIO SOCIETY-MUSIC IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ceeding so far as musical performances are concerned. The managers of our opera have found that out to their cost, and last Saturday afternoon the same discovery was made by the manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, under whose auspices the concerts of Mr. Higginson's organization are given in our sister city. Two numbers were put into the list for the obvious purpose of irritating curious attention. One was a concert overture by E. C. Phelps, a citizen of Brooklyn, and the other a symphony in E minor, by Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, of Boston, Mr. Paur does strange and inexplicable things when compiling his programmes, and in this instance he associated the new work with such trivialities from the pens of standard composer that no apology, not even the one implied by the announcement that the overture was dedicated to the memory of the founder of the institute, and the symphony was the composition of an American woman who was expected to be on hand to hear it was necessary to justify the scheme. Overture and symphony were fully as interesting as the transeribed Hungarian Rhapsody by Liszt, entitled "Pesther Carnaval," or the Rondo for violoncello, op. 94, by Dyorak, which Mr. Leo Schulz played in ughly admirable fashion. Possibly Mr. Paur had a kindly purpose in selecting these pieces, ig to save the music of Mr. Phelps and Mrs Beach from comparison with the masterworks of classical and modern writers which are the staple of our concert programmes, but he needed not have The listeners were not many and their attitable toward the music was conventional. Mr. Phelps was in the room and heard his music, ircumstance did not seem to concern anybody, nor was there apparent any curiosity touching the pernality of the composer of the symphony, though Mrs. Beach's music was received with the greater amount of enthusiasm. Such a reception was de served, for in scholarship, in idea, in variety and ingenuity of treatment and in orchestration, the symphony is far and away the better work of th Phelps's overture ambles contentedly along in old and well-worn paths and never reaches anything approaching distinction. All the compoers who have lived since Beethoven have lived in vain so far as their influence in his manner of musical thought is concerned. Mrs. Beach has not only a livelier but a more original fancy. Though she did not venture far away from the symphonic path she made many a pretty excursion into the romantic wildwood through which it runs, and always came back with a dainty and fragrant trophy o one kind or another. If the themes of her work were half as interesting in themselves as her treat ment of them, especially the instrumentation with which she has clothed them, the symphony would merit taking out of the category of works which have chiefly an interest of curiosity and performing for its own sake. She has called it "Gaelic and justified the epithet by the use of some melodies with Irish rhythms and turns, but the task of stamping the whole work with a spirit which would

There are many organizations actively engaged at present in the development of musical knowledge and taste throughout the country that will feel keen interest in Mrs. Beach's ambitious effort which is certainly the most interesting and the most successful in its way that this country ha yet seen. The organizations in question are the women's musical clubs, which in some of the thought and controlling musical activity. question of woman in music has been mu ussed in these clubs of late, and evidences of creative activity among women dilligently sought after and exploited. Concerts at which all the deces performed were the compositions of women have been given, and there can scarcely be a question that the number and zeal of these clubs have had much to do in persuading Mile. Chaminade, who is the most popular of women composers to-day, to arrange a tour through America next season, at which she will play her planoforte compositions and accompany her songs. The genre to which the talented young Frenchwoman has devoted herself is less ambitious, as it also is less trying than that in which Mrs. Beach has adventured. In respect of the formal scope of her compositions the American woman's French prototype is Mile. Augusta Holmes, to whose extraordinary talent contemporary criticism has paid ample tribute in Europe. Besides this symphony, Mrs. Beach has composed a mass for voices and orchestra and a festival jubilate for chorus and orchestra. The mass was performed in Boston by the Handel and Haydn Society, the "Jubilate" in Chicago under the direction of Mr. Theodore Thomas, at the dedication of the Woman's Building at the World's Fair. Mile. Holmes's compositions include an opera, "Hero and Leander"; at least two symphonies, "Orlando Furloso" and "Lutèce," and two symphonies, "Orlando Furloso" and "Lutèce," and two symphonies of the woman's Building as the World's has been composing almost as long as Mrs. Beach has been living.

GLETS FROM THE RAROYESS DE HIRSCH. which the talented young Frenchwoman has de-

be recognized as characteristically Gaelic seems to

well as in the development of the national material

the symphony falls short of Dr. Stanford's sym

have been beyond her powers. In this respect,

shony called "Irish."

The burden of what has been said on the subeffect that, while at least ranking with man as an interpretative or executive artist, she has fallen far below him in the department of creation, that is, as a composer. It is not clear to the simple ma line mind why the women of to-day should not only take issue with, but resent the teaching of centuries, but the fact remains that they do. Theirs is no small ambition; they must not only be better in all the things in which nature provided them with superior equipment, but at least as good as man in departments which history would seem to have indicated as peculiarly his. Only a few days ago a most amiable lady passed the history of music in review for the edification

of an audience of ladies in New-York and, to judge by a newspaper report, came to the conclusion composer, and no man had a right to say she was slow. Of course, no man is going to be so ungallant as to say so, even if the singular argument drawn by Mrs. Sutro from musical history provokes his amused smile. A woman wrote an opera two centuries ago, and women have written operas and other musical compositions in the larger forms ever since, and doubtless they were every bit as good as the average of men's compositions in the same period. But it should not disturb us or the women of our clubs that Bach, Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, Schumann and Wagner were men, and that the women composers of their day did not reach their level. There were also hundreds of thousands of men who failed. As to the reason, Rubinstein's speculation is as considerate and interesting as any. Said he in his "Conversa tion on Muste":

tion on Musle":

Woman is wanting in two principal requisites for the executive art as well as the creative; subjectivity and initiative. Women cannot raise them selves as executants above the objective, i. e., initiation; for the subjective they are wanting in courage and conviction. For musical creation they lack depth, concentration, the power of thought, breadth of feeling, freedom of stroke, and so on. It is enigmatical to me that exactly music, the noblest, most beautiful, most refined, soulful, loving art that the mind of man has created, is so unattainable to woman, who is still a combination of all these qualities. In poetry, literature, painting and all the other arts—even in the sciences—she has accomplished much. The two feelings most natural to her, her love for man and her tenderness toward her children, have never found from her their echo in music. I know no love duet composed by a woman, and no cradle song. I do not say that there are none in existence, but that none composed by a woman has had sufficient artistic value to be stamped as a type.

the singing of the Oratorio Society in a performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah." A better record the choir has never made, and a spirit of exaltation pervaded everything connected with the performance. Mr. Walter Damrosch's conducting was clean ut and authoritative and betrayed no lassitude, mental or physical, though his labors at present must stretch his powers to the limits of endurance. The players in the band, too, were as prompt as the singers filled their parts so well that their shortcomings may be discussed without harm to their amour propre." The quartet that assumed the bulk of the solo work was composed of Miss Ella Russell, soprano: Mrs. Katharine Bloodgood, contraito; Mr. Evan Williams, tenor, and Mr. Ffrangeon Davies, bass. In variety of expression Mr. Davies was eas ily first in this company, and there were moments when he swayed his hearers like a master of oratorical eloquence; but his conception of the part of the prophet (it is impossible to avoid the notion of dramatic characterization in this oratorio) is not that which we think was in the mind of the composer while at work. No description of the char-

acter made since has equalled Mindelssohn's in letter to Pastor Schubring (who put the book of the oratorio together for him): "I figured to myself Elljah as a thorough prophet, such an one as w night require in our own day-energetic and zealous, but also stern, wrathful and gloomy; a striking contrast to the court rabble and popular rabblein fact, in opposition to the whole world, and yet borne as on angels' wings." This ideal, which has reached in his music, forbids all exaggeration of emotion in the interpreter of the part. A feeling of power should be paired with serenity and reposefulness, and while there may be sertiment must never be a lapse into sentimentality. Mr. Davies has his voice in such admirable control and is such a master of enunciation that he can be an ideal prophet. There is much operatio slack left in Miss Russell's singing, though she sang with most convincing sincerity and honesty of purpose and in "Hear ye, Israel," fired her auditors with enthudasm. With fewer inspiriting moments, but also fewer lapses from the pure oratorio style, the singing of Mrs. Bloodgood and Mr. Williams was most satisfactory. Especially delightful was the lovely quality of Mrs. Bloodgood's voice.

A question which affects popular musical education in New-York City is pending in the Board of Education. Following the line of conduct already adopted in other special departments the Board is to appoint a Supervisor of Music. number of candidates for the post have appeared among them Mr. N. Coe Stewart, for many years Superintendent of Music in the public schools of Theveland, Ohio. The friends of Mr. Frank Damosch are also urging his appointment, and there can scarcely be a question, in view of what he is doing to popularize musical instruction by means of his People's Singing Classes, and his long and always successful career as an educator, that his appointment would give more general satisfaction among those who know the needs and possibilities of musical education in the public schools of New-York then that of any other man. The matter to one of the utmost importance, and it is granifying that the Board of Education and its committee having it in charge are acting with deliberation and circumspection. It has come to be recognized that it is necessary to systematize the instruction which is given in music in our schools. Uniformity of method must be introduced if uniformity f results is to be attained. Heretofore the cost of nusic teaching has been less than \$18,600 per year for the special teachers employed (who were paid by the hour, and the regular teachers who have received a pittance in addition to their salary for xtra musical work done. The new plan, we be lieve, does not contemplate an increase in this amount, but so it be appropriated and expended ionestly, carefully and wisely, money to twice or thrice that amount ought not to be permitted to stand in the way of the introduction of a system of instruction which will make music a real factor in the lives of the future citizens of New-York. The first step must be the appointment of a wise, zealous and experienced musical educator as supervisor; the rest will follow

## TO REMOVE THE COLLECTION.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY LIBRARY TO BE DEPOSITED WITL THE LENOX LIBRARY.

The American Bible Society Library is to be deosited with the Lenox Library, partly to secure its safety and partly to enrich the already large Lenox collection of English editions of the Bible, Part of this rare and valuable library has been removed, and the rest of it soon will be. It includes more than 5.30 volumes. The collection represents the gradual accumulation of eighty years, the rate of accession for the last twenty-five vears having been somewhat more than 119 vol

The library includes the archives of the American Bible Revision Committee, together with the mis-cellaneous books acquired for their use, the whole having been presented to the society by the Company of Revisers and by Dr. Phillip Schaff, in 1885, The larger part of the collection is made of voi ames of the Holy Scriptures in various editions

gathered from many lands.

The library is well provided with bibliographical matters relating to editions and versions, and par-ticularly to the history of the English Bible. Special attention has been given of late years to Special attention has been given on the year, the collection of volumes representing the attempts of scholars to improve and amend the Authorization, or to provide some better translation of the whole Bible or parts of it. More than 1.3 yourness of this character have been added in the

GIFTS FROM THE BARONESS DE HIRSCH. The trustees of the Baron de Hirsch fund held a neeting yesterday afternoon in the Temple Emanu-El, and were formally informed by Oscar S. Straus of the intention of Baroness de Hirsch to add \$1,800,000 to the Hirsch 'und for the amelioration of the condition of Hebrew immigrants in this country. The authority to draw upon the Baroness fc. the specific gifts she has made for the paying off of the \$100,000 mortgage upon the Educational Alliance, and the building of a new home for the trade school in place of the one now rented in East Ninth-st., was also handed over by Mr. Straus to the trustees. Beyond this there was no discussion bearing upon Baroness de Hirsch's gift, as her plans for the disposition of her contribution have not yet been perfected.

SUIT AGAINST GOULD'S HEIRS SETTLED. Topeka, Kan., March 28.-Judge Foster, in the Federal Court, has made a final decree settling the litigation between the Chicago Great Western Railroad and the Jay Gould heirs, involving sixtysix acres of land in Kansas City, Kan. The decree is made in pursuance to an agroement reached by the attorneys in the case and gives forty-three acres of the land to the Chicago Great Western and twenty-three acres to the Gould heirs. The contest arose several years ago. The Northwestern Construction Company claimed title to the land, which claim was resisted by the "Maple While the litigation to determine title Leaf." was pending in the Federal Court the Construction Company sold its interests to Jay Gould, just be-fore he died. Ex-Chief Justice A. H. Horton, of Topeka, represented the Gould helrs.

COMMENT ON CURRENT TOPICS.

THE SENATE SITUATION. From The Philadelphia Telegraph.

From The Philadelphia Telegraph.

The country can scarcely realize the momentous consequences which may be the result of the inexcusable failure of the Republicans in Oregon and Kentucky to elect United States Senators. A State which fails to elect in the constitutional way has no right to its usual representation. Meanwhile, nothing can be done toward reorganizing the upper branch of Congress.

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE HEARD.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The Committee on Ways and Means have listened to the very powerful and not uncertain voice of the people in respect to the duty laid by the new Tariff bill on old books, works of art and scientific instruments. These articles are to be restored to the free list, as under the McKinley act, so that the Dingley bill is no longer open to the invidious criticism that it lays a tax on science, knowledge and art. From The Chicago Times-Herald.

THIS COUNTRY AND CRETAN BLOCKADE From The Baltimore American. From The Baltimore American.

The attitude of the United States toward the Cretan blockade is as yet a theoretical one. A peaceful blockade is nonsense. It has been attempted on a number of occasions, but the country has never admitted the possibility of such a thing, and cannot do so in this instance without surrendering a principle, or at least establishing an adverse precedent.

THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

The most gratifying feature of the elections which have been held in Italy, and on top of which the Marquis di Rudini has been given a new lease of power, is that out of the 30s members of the Chamber of Deputies not more than fifty or seventy-five will be Rudicals and Socialists. From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE CONCERT AGAIN THREATENED.

From The Boston Transcript.

If the report that comes from Constantinople that Germany has given notice of her intention to withdraw from the concert of the Powers, which Mr. Gladstone has long been calling a mere hollow sham, proves true, it may be reckoned the beginning of the end of an agreement which has been in effect a mutual diplomatic blockade, by which nobody but the Sultan has profited. From The Boston Transcript.